BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1865 NO. 74

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	20 00
" 6 months	40 0
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1865.

The Judiciary committee reported favorably upon resolutions in regard to the Old Dominion Trading Company.

The Joint Select committee on salaries and fees reported a substitute for the bill referred to them.

Mr. Ellis introduced a resolution to pay Drury King for 13 days' service as Doorkeeper, which passed its three readings.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READINGS.

A bill to increase the penalty for failing to work on roads. Passed.

A bill for the benefit of persons who have entered vacant lands. Passed.

A bill to authorize the Governor to send State troops beyond the limits of the State. Discussed, but no action taken.

INTRODUCED.

Mr. Jones, a bill to exempt the commissioners and police of the city of Raleigh from Home Guard duty.

Mr. Warren, a resolution in favor of the principal clerks, passed its several readings. [Allows them $300 each for copying the journals of the present session.

BILLS, ETC., ON THEIR SECOND READINGS.

A bill to incorporate the Haw River Toll Bridge Company. Referred.

A bill to increase the capital stock of the Monatoc Manufacturing company. Passed.

A bill concerning Cherokee lands. Passed.

A bill in regard to roads. Passed.

Resolution in favor of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Resolution concerning a supply of salt. Passed its several readings.

Resolution in favor of W. T. Wasson, sheriff. Passed its several readings.

A bill to make sheriffs and jailors responsible for persons confided to their custody. Passed over.

Resolution in favor of Home Guard surgeons. Passed its several readings.

A bill to amend an act entitled Revenue, concerning taxes on incorporations. Passed its several readings. [Reduces the tax from $1,000 to $500 for a special act of incorporation.]

A bill to increase the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Newton. Passed its several readings.

Resolutions to give a bounty of lands and abgroes to soldiers. Recommitted to the Judiciary committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate concurred in a proposition from the House to raise a joint select committee in relation to the guage of the Piedmont railroad. [The recommendation from the Secretary of War is to authorize the widening of the guage.]

The Senate then voted for one Director of the Insane Asylum. Mr. Russ received 18 votes; Mr. P. Murphy 16; Mr. Bledsoe 3.

The Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Feb 4, 1865.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Leaves of absence for the remainder of the session were granted Messrs. Faison, Murphy and Smith of Cabarrus.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to elect at 1 o'clock to-day another director for the Insane Asylum.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill concerning the police of the town of Kinston.—Passed 2d and 3d readings.

A resolution in favor of D. F. Bagley, sheriff of Perquimans; a resolution in favor of W. B. Campbell, sheriff of Beaufort county; a resolution in favor of A. H. Sanders, former sheriff of Montgomery county; a resolution concerning W. A. Meroney, sheriff of Davie county; a resolution in favor of E. D. Davis, of Jackson county; a bill to amend the charter of the N. C. Express Company; a bill to incorporate the Big Falls Toll Bridge Company; a bill to amend the charter of the Pittsboro' and Haywood Plank Road Company; a bill to incorporate the Conservative Publishing Company, and a bill to amend the charter of Yadkin College, passed their 2nd and 3d readings.

A message was received from his Excellency Governor Vance, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, relative to a proposed alteration in the guage of the Piedmont Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the message and accompanying documents were sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer them to a joint select committee.

The Senate, by message, announced its concurrence in this proposition, as also in the proposition to go at one o'clock, P. M., into an election for another director of the Insane Asylum.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr Dargan, by leave, introduced a bill to repeal an act to repeal the 3d section of an act to divide the State into ten Congressional Districts. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr Patterson introduced a bill explanatory of Contracts which reads as follows: "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all contracts made hereafter, during the continuance of the war shall be held and deemed to be payable in Confederate Treasury Notes, unless a contrary intent therein appear."

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House proceeded to consider the special order, viz: Mr. McAden's bill to amend an act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard Organization, and a substitute therefor, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee's substitute was rejected after discussion, yeas 7, nays 76, and pending the question upon the bill introduced by Mr. McAden, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

SENATE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 3 o'clock.

The committee to superintend the election for a director of the Insane Asylum reported that P. Murphy, Esq., was elected.

The Senate then went into secret session.

REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE UPON SINKING FUND.

The undersigned, to whom has been referred the Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, beg leave to submit that they have carefully examined the accounts in that office from the time at which it was organized down to the close of the last year, and find the statements and balances set forth in that Report to be entirely accurate. They have also counted the Bonds and Certificates which constitute the Fund now in the hands of the Commissioners, and find that these correspond precisely with the documents appended to the account current.

The undersigned are of opinion that the moneys which have been entrusted by the State to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been invested and managed with great care and skill; and they submit that North Carolina owes her acknowledgements to these distinguished and venerable gentlemen for their disinterested services during the past eight years, in establishing and advancing her policy in regard to a reduction of the public debt.

In accordance with a valuable suggestion of obvious propriety contained in the Report of the Commissioners, the undersigned submit the accompanying Bill to amend the Revenue Act, ratified on the 23d day of December, 1864.

S. F. PATTERSON, Chairman.
THOS. J. PITCHFORD,
P. MURPHY,
S. F. PHILLIPS.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court. Feb 3-dtd

SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN.

MRS. E. R. McGOWAN HAS OPENED A SCHOOL for the instruction of small children, male and female, at her own residence. Price $50 for a session of five months. Feb 3-3t

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

CAPT. B. C. MANLY.—We had the pleasure of seeing this gentleman on our streets last week, and were glad to see him looking so well. As an artillery officer he probably has no superior, and his battery is one of the most famous in the Confederate army. We believe it was engaged in every battle of the last Spring campaign except that of the Wilderness, where artillery could not be used. At the battle of Coal Harbor, it was twice charged by overwhelming numbers, but men and officers stood to their guns, and we have been reliably informed that it is no mere fancy phrase to say that the dead in front of it were heaped in piles. Both charges were repulsed with immense loss to the enemy.

"Manly's Battery" has made a name in history that the country may well be proud of. It is composed mostly of "Raleigh boys," and Raleigh, especially, is proud of it, as she ought to be; and with equal pride she can look to her "Oak City Guards" and her "Raleigh Rifles." Alas, how few remain!

COURT HOUSE BURNED.—The Court House in Asheville was consumed by fire on Saturday, the 28th ult. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. It originated in the cupola, where there was a town clock, on which repairs were being made that morning. Some other buildings, we learn, were also consumed. The Court House was probably the finest and largest one in the State.

PRICE OF FLOUR.—The Fayetteville *Telegraph* of Friday says:

Flour three Hundred and Fifty Dollars per barrel! It sold at that price in this city on yesterday. On the day before it sold for six hundred dollars. 'What a fall my *country* men!'

This is glorious news—better than the intelligence of a great victory in the field. Had we time, we might write a *flowery* editorial on this subject—one of our *heavy* articles; but we forbear, and leave our readers to enjoy the pleasing prospect of again eating *biscuits*.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of Friday says:

With more than ordinary feelings of painful sorrow, we announce the death of Mr. James, once our partner in business, and for many years an intimate associate as one of the employees in this office. He died of pneumonia, at his residence near town, yesterday, about 2 o'clock, after an illness of six days. Aged 46 years in December last.

In order that we may pay fitting respect to the deceased in attending the mournful services of burial, there will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian church to-day at 3 o'clock.

The two Houses of the General Assembly were in secret session Saturday evening to hear the report of the secret commissioners sent to Richmond. The seal of secresy has not yet been removed. The Local has also been in secret session, and he hereby removes the seal from his secresy by saying the great secret is that there is no secret at all. Perhaps the same might be said of the secret of the Legislature.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—It seems that the fall of Fort Fisher has not put a stop to blockade running. The Wilmington *Carolinian* says South Carolinians are coming to Smithville, *via* the Georgetown road, and exchanging cotton and other commodities for gold and greenbacks. If cotton is king, greenbacks and gold are the prime ministers that rule the king.

For the last few days the weather has been mild—almost spring-like, and our market has been well supplied. Prices have slightly declined, but there is still ample room for a further fall.

It is stated that Seward is to meet our commissioners at Fortress Monroe. This shows that the Lincoln government is disposed to meet us "half way."

Dressed turkeys are selling in Wilmington at $2 a pound.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

Office North Carolina Railroad Co.,
Company's Shops, N. C., Jan 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8, OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent. non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135) at the option of the Company.

F. A. STAGG,
Jan 3-d1w Secretary and Auditor.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The North British *Review* pronounces this poem the best that has ever been written by an American author:

Within his sober realm of leafless trees
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills
O'er the dim waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed farther, and the streams sang low;
As in a dream the distant woodman hew'd
His winter log with many a muffled blow.

Th' embattled forests, erewhile, armed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On slumbrous wings the vulture tried his flight,
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And like a star, slow drowning in the light,
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon his hill side crew—
Crew thrice and all was stiller than before—
Silent till some replying warder blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,
Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young,
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,
By every light wind like a censer swung:—

Where sang the noisy masons of the eaves,
The busy swallows circling ever near,
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year.

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast,
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rosy east,—
All now was songless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stable, piped the quail,
And croaked the crow through all the dreamy gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night;
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by,—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this—in this most cheerless air,
And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there
Firing the floor with his inverted torch:

Amid all this, the center of the scene,
The white haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and, with her joyless mein,
Sat like a Fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known,—he had walked with her,
Oft supped, and broke with her the ashen crust;
And in the dead leaves, still she heard the stir,
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all;
And twice, War bowed to her his sable plume!
Re-gave the sword, to rust upon her wall.

Re-gave the swords—but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow,
Nor him who, to his fire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmurs of a hive at noon;
Long but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips, a sad and tremulous tune.

At last the thread was snapped—her head was bow'd;
Life dropped the distaff through his hands serene,—
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
While Death and Winter closed the Autumn scene.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to

Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

Dec 30-d&w6t

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM A GENTLEMAN AT Yarborough's Hotel, $1240 in Coupons of N. C. 8 per cent. Bonds, among which is only one $20 Coupon, and nearly or quite all are payable Sept., 1864. Two of them belong to Bonds No. 1715 and 1714.

Any person delivering the same to the Progress Office will receive $100 reward. Feb 4-3t

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W. H. Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs		$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 26 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head	800 00
House rent	per room per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	600 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 52
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	50 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4¼ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 32 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	8 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 52
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressmen should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

W. H. JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-d3t

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV						1	2
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16						12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R							1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay us soon.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

There is to be no peace yet: as we expected, the commissioners sent by our Legislature to confer with Mr. Davis, returned with their thumbs in their mouths. They reached the city on Friday night and delivered their budget, in *secret session*, Saturday afternoon; and we are told that the seal of secresy is not to be removed, for the reason that the chat with Mr. Davis was private and confidential, and that functionary requested that it should not be made public. To be sure it refers to matters that concern every man, woman and child in the Confederacy, but why should they—the vulgar masses, those who do the fighting and the suffering—desire to know what the rulers are doing? Mr. Davis wraps himself in his selfishness and dignity and demands more men and material to carry on a contest which is entirely hopeless in his hands, and denies the people of the States the right to save themselves from subjugation and ruin. And when Mr. Davis takes snuff it causes the whole Legislature of North Carolina to sneeze.—"Something important" has been communicated but it is never to reach the people. But this dogged silence, this ridiculous attempt at secresy and mystery will not deceive the honest people of North Carolina any more than it has us: we told our readers when these commissioners were dispatched to Richmond that it was an effort to propitiate Mr. Davis, and not to place an entering wedge for the consummation of a peace with the Federal government.

The seal of secresy is not to be removed, but we can assure the people whose hopes have been aroused by the announcement that this commission had been sent to Richmond, that no early peace is expected by the best informed as the result of the present movement. We have often said that Mr. Davis and Mr. Lincoln could never make peace, and the time will come when those who now differ with us will be compelled to confess that we have been right. Mr. Lincoln has an *ultimatum* and Mr. Davis has an *ultimatum*, and neither of them show any disposition to yield an inch. Mr. Lincoln demands submission to the laws of the United States and a restoration of the Federal Union, under the Constitution as it is; while Mr. Davis demands the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States, including Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia, and other pieces of States whose people have been fighting against us.—These are the positions occupied by the two men to whom we are looking for peace, and without the interference of the States to settle existing difficulties by concession and compromise, the war must go on until one of the parties shall effectually conquer and subjugate the other; and it requires no Solomon to tell which will go to the wall. We are told by the London *Times*, a paper that is generally correct, that even the emancipation of all the slaves by the Confederate government would not induce a single one of the European powers to guarantee our independence or acknowledge our existence. This being so the *canard*, no doubt started at Richmond, that we are to be recognized by England and France on the 4th of March, falls to the ground. The slaves are to be put in, the present Congress will cut down exemptions and call for more men, and the war will go on until one party or the other goes to the wall, and the conquered, if the war be carried to this extent, will receive but little quarter: and it is for the people of the two sections to say whether, for the sake of Mr Davis and Mr. Lincoln, it shall come to this.

Our commissioners to Washington were stopped at Fortress Monroe, where they were to be met by Seward; and the impression prevails that the former will not proceed to Washington, but that all conferences relative to peace will take place at Fortress Monroe. So it seems that Washington is not so easy of access as Richmond. Whether the result of this mission to treat with the Federal authorities will, like the budget of our commissioners to Richmond, be kept from the people, we cannot say, but for reasons already stated we do not expect any peace to result from it. Mr. Davis sends his commissioners to demand that which the Federal government has been fighting four years to prevent; and Mr. Lincoln demands that which Mr. Davis and his Congress say they will sacrifice every man, woman and child, black and white, in the Confederacy, before they will yield.—How then can there be peace, save in ruin and subjugation, unless the States, acting in their sovereign capacity as in the beginning, interfere to bring it about.

But enough of the rival rulers and their commissioners. Our Legislature will probably adjourn to-morrow, and as Mr. Davis has told them to keep their hands to their mouths relative to his views and purposes concerning the future, they will not be permitted to tell their constituents, on their arrival home, any thing about all this early peace that they had hoped for. When asked as to what the commissioners effected at Richmond, or if the government hopes for an early peace by negotiation, they can only answer that they are the willing, obedient slaves of Mr. Davis, and that they are not allowed to tell—that all this was considered in secret session, and that the ignorant, vulgar masses have no right to know these things.—And will not these same constituents, the plain, honest country people, remember these gentlemen when again they go to the ballot-box to elect their representatives? We hope so.—What right have they to keep a *secret* calendar?—where is the oath they have taken? Does that oath allow them to keep a secret *journal* which is to be a sealed book as far as the people are concerned? We think not. And for all this let the people remember them.

But while there are many good and true men in this Legislature, who would gladly stop the war upon any honorable terms, it is evident that a majority of the body are under the influence of Mr. Davis and Gov. Vance, and as long as this is the case nothing is to be expected from it. And instead of adjourning to meet here in May, we most devoutly trust that they will agree to adjourn *sine die*. The minority is powerless for good, and hence we hope our friends will vote for a *sine die* adjournment: and if after doing this, every member of both Houses would resign and let the people elect successors, they would do much for the cause of peace. And then such a course would allow many of them to go to the trenches, to which they seem so anxious to send every body else.

This Legislature has it in its power to submit the question of a Convention to the people, and if they would do this it would go farther to secure an honorable peace than forty secret conferences with Mr. Davis; and for the failure to submit the matter to them, we hope the people will hold them responsible.

We wish the members a safe return to their several places of abode, and ask for them the prayers of all good people.

Gold Going Up.

There was considerable enquiry for gold Saturday but the city brokers refused to sell. Forty-five was freely offered but the brokers refused to sell, and as they know a thing or two we shall expect to see specie go up as fast as it came down. In fact the decline was caused almost solely, if not entirely, by the hope of an early peace, and now should all these bright anticipations be dashed to the earth and the people be called on for renewed sacrifices for an indefinite protraction of the war, gold will go up like a sky rocket, and the 1st of April will have it at not less than one hundred for one. Mark our prediction.

We received no mail South of Columbia yesterday, and we shall not be at all surprised to hear at any moment that Sherman has reached the South Carolina Railroad, at Branchville or some other point. If in fifteen miles of the road on Thursday last, as reported at Wilmington, he must have reached it by this time, if not repulsed. We shall no doubt have important news from that quarter in a day or two.

HIGH PRICE.—On Saturday last, Mr. T. D. Neal sold at action a negro girl twelve years old, for $5,365. The "institution" seems still to be in favor.—*Exchange paper.*

Yes, negroes are going up! At the present price of gold that negro brought some forty odd dollars, when before the war she would have been worth one thousand to twelve hundred dollars in gold or its equivalent. So we seem to be getting them into the territories.

We have heard a report to the effect that some of our forces attacked the enemy who had encamped at Colerain, on the Chowan river, a few days ago, but we have not been able to get any particulars, or even a confirmation of the rumor.

Members of the Legislature,

Who wish the *Progress* sent to them at their homes after the expiration of the session, will please call at our counting room before leaving and leave directions how to mail it.

SPURGEON'S POPULARITY.—Of only two of Spurgeon's sermons almost a quarter of a million copies have been sold. What must be the sale of all those of his sermons that have been published? Something tremendous. His sermons are regularly translaid into the French, Italian, German and Dutch languages. It was predicted, that when his wonderful career began, that Mr. Spurgeon would soon be "played out," but he is one of those men who do not play out, but work on to the close. His sermons are preached every Sabbath to dense crowds now as formerly, and there is not a sign that his popularity is to know abatement. This is because there is matter in the man, and he knows how to bring it out with strong effect.

General Gholson, recently wounded in Mississippi, and whose arm has been amputated, is doing well.

WAR NEWS.

WILMINGTON.

No further demonstrations have been made against Wilmington. The *Carolinian* of Thursday, Feb 2d, says:

The enemy seem content with shelling occasionally our lines, from his gunboats, which are in the sound and in the river. Our men are in excellent spirits, and are not at all discouraged by the enemy's naval demonstration on either flank.

A deserter came into our lines yesterday, who reports that Admiral Porter and General Terry, are both awaiting orders from Washington.—Having accomplished the object of the expedition, by the capture of Fisher, the enemy will not attempt any new movement until further orders. It is reported that the enemy is raiding through the county of Brunswick.

The *Journal* of the same date offers the following reflections:

We here in Wilmington are now a very quiet people since the fall of Fort Fisher. That cut off the blockade-running, and with that event a remarkable change has been produced in our population. The strange faces of men in foreign garb, and with foreign accent, no longer fill the eye at every turn, or meet it at every corner. That dream is past, and very little of it now remains. Sundry accustomed faces too are gone, and the places that knew them know them no more, though not we trust forever.—On the other hand, people have come back to occupy their own houses, thinking the town safer than the county in the case of raids.

Upon the whole it is not a very jolly time for business. Things are hardly "working," and if anybody will pay us well he can make a compromise of our profits since the fall of Fisher. If he pays a high price he will lose money.—There will be better days we trust.

The appreciation of our money is delightful to those who have enough of it to appreciate.—It hardly concerns us, personally, still we like it in a public point of view. People living on wages or salaries may perhaps be able to live.

CHARLESTON—SHERMAN.

We doubt not but the movement against Charleston has commenced in earnest, and that a battle will soon be fought at or near that city. The *Courier* of a late date says:

The Yankee gunboats were reported lying close in to White Point Sunday, while a river steamer was engaged in sounding the entrance to Dagoo river.

On the coast below our lines the enemy are reported burning all the country residences on their route, and destroying everything as they go. During last week they carried off forty of Mr. Blake's negroes.

A dispatch from Georgetown Saturday, reports that the Yankee fleet off that harbor had increased.

The enemy on the West side of the Savannah river at last accounts were reported moving in two columns on all the roads leading to Augusta. They had reached Springfield Saturday.—No Yankee gunboats were reported at Sister's Ferry Saturday.

A dispatch received Sunday, dated January 28th, says: "Our scouts report the enemy's infantry camped near Ennis Cross Roads. This force had their wagon trains with them. It was not known which way they would march, as the force and wagons were moving in both directions."

A reconnoitering party of the enemy appeared within four miles of Robertsville, S. C., Saturday morning.

It is generally believed that Sherman has commenced a movement on Branchville.

The *Chronicle & Sentinel* of the 31st says:

Gen. Wheeler in his official report states that Sherman has one column on the Carolina side of the Savannah and two on the Georgia side—one of these on the Ogeechee river.

LATER—SHERMAN'S FORCES NEAR BRANCHVILLE.

The Wilmington *Journal* of Friday evening says:

On Wednesday the enemy were at Braxton's Bridge in Colleton District, within less than 25 miles of Branchville. Where are they now? Passengers report that on yesterday they were within 15 miles of Branchville. What impediment there may be to their seizure of this most important point we do not know. We are not surprised at this movement. We are only surprised that it was not made sooner.

GEN. LEE.

Gen Lee has been made Commander-in-Chief of all the armies in the Confederate States. The *Sentinel* says:

The country and the army will be delighted to hear that Gen. Robert E. Lee was on yesterday nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies. We do not doubt that he will yield to the call thus made on him, and enter without delay upon his enlarged sphere of duty, retaining personal command, however, of the army of Northern Virginia.

Let our whole people and our government, in all its departments, rally to the support of Gen. Lee in the position to which he has been thus appointed, with all the resources and all the zeal and energy at our command. We must not expect him to do our fighting, but to direct it; not to render unnecessary our own efforts, but to encourage them, and guide them, and apply them.

We stand on the threshold of a stern campaign. Soon we shall be busy amid its trying scenes. As we love our country, let us not lose another day of those which remain to us for preparation. Let the most efficient means be adopted for gathering in the absentees from our armies, for bringing in recruits, for a wholesome reorganisation, for providing supplies and munitions, and for putting forth our whole strength. We have called General Lee to the command, let us heed his counsels and second his efforts.

We have the material for an admirable campaign. We have a noble and powerful army.—We have a wide country. We have abundant supplies. We are less straitened for munitions after four years of war than we were in the first campaign. We can do great things if we will apply ourselves to the work like men. We trust that every bickering will now be hushed, and that there will be among us only a noble emulation which shall best serve his country, and best support our leaders.

THE GEORGIA RAILROADS—THE PEOPLE AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

"P. W. A.," writing to the Richmond *Dispatch* from Augusta, says:

The injury done by Sherman to the railway lines in Georgia has not yet been repaired. The railways from Macon and Montgomery to Atlanta will soon be in running order again; but it will require several months to restore the upper end of the line between this city and Atlanta.—No effort has been made thus far to relay the track of the Georgia Central railroad between Gordon, a station twenty miles below Macon, and Millen. Until these gaps can be closed up, the Government is forced to rely upon wagon trains, which are doing all that could be expected at this rainy period of the year.

But the heavy rains have embarrassed the operations of the enemy as well as of ourselves.—The freshet which did so much damage to bridges and railways in the hill country, where the water was confined to narrow channels, upon approaching the coast, spread out over wide tracts of level country, and rendered all movements across the direction of the water-course wholly impossible for some time. For this reason there need be no apprehensions of an immediate raid from Savannah into Southwestern Georgia, the teeming granary of the Confederate States. This enforced delay on the part of the enemy will give our authorities time to prepare for a movement into that part of the State, which there is reason to believe will be undertaken as soon as the waters subside.

It were folly to attempt to disguise the fact that there is very great discontent in this State and in South Carolina and North Carolina.—With trifling exceptions, there is no desire on the part of the people for a reconstruction of the Union; but candor compels me to say there is wide and deep-seated dissatisfaction at the management of public affairs, which, if not timely checked, threatens to produce the gravest disasters. I shall not undertake to say whether this discontent is the result of unavoidable military reverses, or of mismantgement by our civil and military authorities, or of the teachings of a factious press, which thinks it a light affair to destroy the confidence of the people in their leaders, or of the sordid spirit of gain which has taken such a hold upon the country. It may be that all of these causes have combined to produce the deplorable state of dissatisfaction, despondency and faction in which I have found the people all along my circuitous route from Richmond to Augusta. But that great discontent does prevail, and that it threatens, like a cloud overcharged with electricity, to vent itself upon the nearest object—possibly upon the cause itself, which now engages every patriot's heart—there is not the shadow of a doubt.

The opinion here expressed has not been hastily formed. It has been more than a month since the writer left Richmond; he has mingled freely with people of all shades of opinion; with the friends as well as with the opponents of the administration; and he is painfully convinced that he does not exaggerate when he says that the authorities at Richmond must concede something to popular sentiment—that the press must be more reticent and forbearing, remembering that it is one thing to criticise the conduct of public men and point out their errors as we would those of a friend, and quite another thing to denounce them and destroy their power for future good—and that the standard of private virtue and public morals must be elevated; and the people called away from the groves and high places where Mammon is worshipped, and where patriotism is bartered away for gold. If something like this be not done; if, in other words, a remedy for existing disorders be not found and speedily applied, those in authority, as well as the press and the people, may live to see the day when they will call upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the consequences of their own infatuation.

People in Richmond, at the time I left the capital, had but a faint idea of the real condition of affairs. The Administration itself did not begin to realize the estimation in which it is held by the country—whether rightfully or wrongfully, I need not now stop to consider. The fact is what I am after, and the fact is as I have stated it to be.

HOW TO WIN A WOMAN.

"It's very easy to make yourself popular among the ladies. Don't tremble and stand back, and think because you haven't the figure of Adonis or the face of Apollo, you stand no chance at all: It is not mustaches and straight noses that do the business, women, bless their souls, don't care a fig for such things. Only remember a few little preliminaries, and you can make them like you, even if your hair is red and your mouth wide! When you go to make an evening call, don't start too early. Ladies are not well pleased to be caught before their curls and basques are arranged.

Be particularly careful not to sit down on the cat or kick the dog across the floor—the girls are sure to appreciate any one who knows how to be kind to their pets. If there's a piece of worsted work, admire it; don't mistake the artificial flowers in the vase for real: if the young lady is doing crotchet work, ask her if she can't teach you. Beyond everything, don't tip back in your chair; for every crack in the fragile furniture, there'll be a worse fracture in your friendship. And when she begins to yawn behind her pocket handkerchief, take up your hat and go. 'Short and sweet, long and bitter,' is the motto.

When you are walking with a lady, don't be striding along until she has to run to keep up with you—the first thing you know, she will run off home. Notice just how she walks, and moderate your gate accordingly. If she meets a feminine acquaintance and stops for a nice little chat, it is essential that you should not manifest impatience by balancing first on one foot and then on the other. If she wants to look into a shop window, stop and admire too, though you may not know a ribbon, from a railway station. When you come to a crossing, give her the whole of it and go meekly into the mud. Tell her how becoming her bonnet is, and implore her to wear it the next time she goes to the opera with you. If you meet a rival young gentleman at her house, don't be rude to him, it is the worst policy in the world. Be as polite as possible to him; crush him if you can, with courtesy.

Never laugh loud in a parlor, and remember to speak low. It is just as well not to talk very much yourself; let the ladies have the preference, and they will prefer your society accordingly. Be blind and deaf to whatever they choose to keep from your sight and hearing—a steel spring escaping from a crinoline, for instance, or papa in the hall wondering "whether that young fellow means to go home to-night or not?" Nothing is easier than to be a favorite with the ladies. Humor them, wait on them, study their peculiarities, be always ready to escort them anywhere, amuse them when they are dull, and laugh with them when they are lively and though you may be homely as a hedge fence, they will like you ten times better than the handsome blockhead who thinks that his looks are going to do everything for him.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—The Baltimore "American" asserts positively that Lincoln has authorized Blair to communicate his willingness to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without Davis' authority, to treat for peace upon the basis of a submission to the Union.

A special Washington dispatch to the *Herald* 2d, says we have had a surfeit of peace rumors to-day and it is exceedingly difficult, out of the mass of contradictory statements, to arrive at the truth. The facts appear to be these: A delegation from Richmond was admitted within our lines yesterday, and to-day started down the James river on an army transport. They were stopped at Fortress Monroe and Seward started for Annapolis at noon to meet them. There is reason to believe they will not come to Washington at present; but any negotiations or conference in regard to the settlement of our difficulties will be conducted at Fortress Monroe by Seward in behalf of the government. The whole affair is involved in a good deal of mystery.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore 'American' 1st, announces the arrival there this morning of Seward, accompanied by his private Secretary, who immediately left for Fortress Monroe on Grant's dispatch steamer to meet the rebel commissioners.

The House adopted Senate resolution abolishing slavery within the limits of the United States. Salutes were fired in honor of the event in various cities.

The first Maryland House of Delegates, under the new constitution, have concurred in the amendment.

Two disastrous fires occurred on the 27th and 28th, in Savannah, destroying a large number of buildings. By the second fire ten blocks of buildings were burned.

Ten thousand bales of cotton had been shipped North and a crowd of other vessels were being loaded with it.

Grant has recently been to Fort Fisher. He returned to Fortress Monroe on Monday.

An order has been issued by the military authorities of the State of Missouri for the banishment from that State of the wives and children of all men in the rebel military service.

The House passed a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Gold 204.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—C. C. Clay, jr., has arrived at a Confederate port.

Gen. Northrop has not resigned as reported.

It appears, from statistics lately published, that during the year 1863 the number of dead bodies deposited at the Morgue of Paris was only sixty-one, instead of from two hundred to three hundred, as formerly the case.

For the Progress.]

RALEIGH, Feb. 6th, 1865.

I must ask you to do me the favor to publish the following in reply to another long editorial in the so-called *Conservative*. Now I do not propose to fill up the columns of your valuable paper by replying to all that the "little image" has seen proper to say; for his ill feeling towards me and a large portion of the good people of Randolph on account of his defeat last summer is so apparent that he who runs may read. And I can further inform the Editor if his small list of subscribers has not convinced him that both he and his paper are looked upon by eminent men of both parties as being a small concern. But the editor don't seem to think that I wrote the communication appearing over my name. The editor is again mistaken, for I write my own communications without being dictated to by any man; but whether the editor can say as much and tell the truth, a great many will doubt. The editor seems very sensitive about bomb-proofs and says he had one before he was appointed Secretary; if he had I never knew anything about it. But the editor says that I have relations who have been arrested for desertion. Now I think it most prudent for a person who lives in a glass house not to throw stones; for if I was disposed to condescend so low I would be very willing to compare notes with him on that score, for among my numerous relations in Randolph who have gone into the army the list will show only one deserter, while if the enrolling officer's list was carefully examined there would be a good many of his name among the absentees. But no gentleman that has a soul of any magnitude will resort to any such low means, but the editor's soul is so very small I suppose he can't help it; for I heard a very intelligent gentleman remark who has been very well acquainted with the editor, that he knew the editor well, and that he could put his soul in the hull of a mustard seed and hear it rattle. So I expect to take no further notice of the editor or his communications, for every intelligent gentleman fully understands him.

JOEL ASHWORTH.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to to a faithful discharge of his duties. (Jan 27-d3t&w4t*)

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN W. MITCHELL a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Granville County at the ensuing election in August next. Feb 2-d3w8*

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at his office for our use.